

The China Mail.

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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1880.

日四廿月六年辰庚

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 13, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GORDON & GORDON, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 139, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally:—BEAR & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Equine, Singapore. C. HEINZELN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—MACAO, MESSRS A. DE MELLO & Co., Suvaia, Campbell & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDGE & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WILSON, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per annum.

" 6 " " 4% " "

" 12 " " 5% " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000.

RESERVE FUND, £190,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " " 5 per cent. " "

WILLIAM FORREST, Manager.

Hongkong, May 10, 1880.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1865.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £250,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £405,250.

RESERVE FUND, £250,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—39A, Threadneedle Street, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement; the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. HOBNER BOYD, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, May 24, 1880.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 20th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND, £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, RUE BESSEMER, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at: LONDON, BOMBAY, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTZ, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, MELBOURNE.

LONDON BANKERS:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOULLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £3,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND, £1,500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. W. KIEWITZ.

Deputy Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.

ADOLF ANDER, Esq. H. DE C. FORBES, Esq. E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. R. HOFFMANN, Esq. U. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, SHANGHAI, LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, April 23, 1880.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES ELLER is hereby authorized to sign our Firm by Procuration on and after this Date.

ELLER & Co.

Amoy, 1st July, 1880. au3

VICTORIA FOUNDRY.

WE, the Undersigned, having purchased the Lease and Plant of the above Foundry and Engineering Works, intend carrying on BUSINESS OF ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, &c., from this Date under the Style and Title of "VICTORIA FOUNDRY, WANCHAI."

GEO. FENWICK, ROBT. MORRISON.

Victoria Foundry, Wanchai, Hongkong, June 14, 1880. au14

NOTICE.

MR. C. STIEBEL has to-day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm in Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, May 1, 1880. au1

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents, ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879. au360

For Sale.

NOW READY.

A complete Reprint, in Pamphlet Form, (51 pages), of the proceedings in the RECENT LABEL CASE of

REGINA V. PITMAN,

containing the whole of the Proceedings at the Police Court, full report of the trial in Criminal Sessions, with connected Correspondence and comments of the Press.

Price per Copy, 50 CENTS.

China Mail Office, Hongkong, June 19, 1880.

FOR SALE.

MUNZ PATENT YELLOW METAL SHEATHING,

all Sizes;

AND COMPOSITION NAILS,

in Lots to Suit Purchasers.

G. R. LAMBERT, Pedlar's Wharf Buildings.

Hongkong, July 23, 1880.

FOR SALE.

RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 4.

Situate at the Junction of the MOUNT GOUGH and ABERDEEN NEW ROADS.

THIS LOT is the best and most conveniently situated Site on the southern slope of MOUNT GOUGH, and commands beautiful and extensive views in every direction. A Strong and Substantial BUNGALOW, with Verandah, is now in course of erection on the Lot, the Walls of which will be of Concrete, and the Woodwork throughout of Teak and Manila Hardwood. There is also a splendid site on the Ground for a Large Tennis Lawn and Flower Garden.

ANNUAL CROWN RENT, \$18.00.

For further Particulars, &c., Apply to

SHARP & DANBY.

Hongkong, July 10, 1880.

For Sale.

KELLY & WALSH.

HAVE just Received the following NEW & IMPORTANT BOOKS.

Dr. Legge's New Work "The Religions of China," \$ 1.75

Spence Hardy's "Mammals of Buddhism," 2.00

Swinburn's "Songs of the Springtides," 2.00

Leitch's "Sepia Painting," 2.00

Todivalas' "Merchant and Brokers' Companion," 2.00

Sheldon Ames's "Political and Legal Remedies for War," 2.00

Holmes' "Voice Production and Voice Preservation," 1.00

Prescott's "The Speaking Telephone and Electric Light," 2.00

Baron Richthofen's "China," 2.00

Dr. Martin's "Essay on the Intellectual Life of the Chinese," 2.50

"Memoirs of Madame de Remusat," 3 Vols. 2.50

McCord's "Lessons in Mechanical Drawing," 2.50

Hongkong, July 27, 1880.

THE AMERICAN GIFT EDGE POKER CARDS.

New Designs in PLAYING CARDS, Goodall's and De La Rue's.

THE CHROMOGRAPH: The Best Kind of MULTITYPE COPYING APPARATUS.

New Fancy NOTE PAPERS.

Genuine Smyrna CIGARETTE TOBACCO, in fine condition.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS for Cabinets only.

New Designs in SCRAP BOOKS, NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS, ALBUMS, &c.

A New Stock of Dance MUSIC and SONGS.

The Waverley, The Pickwick, The Nile, The Hindoo and Gillette, Mitchell's and Waterlow's PENS.

A Large Variety of G. B. D. Briar Wood PIPES, quite New Styles.

A Fine Assortment of Meerschaum PIPES.

Hongkong, July 27, 1880.

Agents in Hongkong: Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Manufactured by

From Japan Spring Water

AT THEIR

STEAM AERATED WATER FACTORY

SHANGHAI.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co., Victoria Exchange, Hongkong.

HAVE pleasure in Announcing their ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING SALE

OF SILKS, POPLINS, POMPADOURS, MUSLINS, GRENADINES, RIBBONS, LACES, SOARS, COLLARS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, MILLINERY, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, TOYS, &c., &c.

A Large Accumulation of REMNANTS to be cleared out.

THE SALE will Commence on MONDAY Next, the 19th July, and continue for fourteen days.

TERMS:—Cash. au1

FOR SALE.

JULES MUM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, \$16 per doz. Case.

Pinks, \$17 per doz. Case.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

To Let.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of the TEMPERANCE HALL.

TWO ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.

THE BUNGALOW, No. 1, Old Bailey Street.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAK & Co.

Hongkong, July 26, 1880.

TO LET.

THE First and Ground FLOORS of HOUSE, No. 8, PRATA EAST, on MOUNT & LOT, No. 65, (known as the "Blue House"). Possession 1st of August.

Also, The HOUSE opposite the Wanchai Pier at present occupied by Mr. & Mrs. ARTHUR, containing Eight Large Rooms with Large VERANDAH, KITCHEN, SERVANT'S QUARTERS, &c., with Gas and Water laid on. Possession 1st of August.

Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 1, 1880. au1

COAL GODOWNS—TO LET.

BURROWS' GODOWNS, Nos. 43, 56A, and 59A, PRATA EAST; with Private WHARF.

The GODOWNS, Nos. 111, 111A and 113, WANCHAI ROAD.

Apply to SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 15, 1880.

TO LET.

GROUND FLOOR of Houses Nos. 3 and 4.

Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, April 19, 1880.

TO LET.

FOREIGN DWELLING HOUSES in the HOLLYWOOD ROAD, containing Six Rooms and Out-Houses.

Nos. 3 and 4, SYMPOUS TERRACE.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, April 7, 1880.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

Intimations.

In the Matter of the Estate of KWOK AOEKONG, late of Hongkong, Merchant, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of KWOK AOEKONG, who died at Victoria in the Island of Hongkong on the 22nd day of April, 1880, and whose Will was duly proved by Kwok Yin Kai and Kwok Yung Po, of No. 3, Queen's Road West, Victoria, aforesaid, in the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction on the 30th day of April, 1880, are hereby required to send, in writing, the particulars of their Claims or Demands to the said Kwok Yin Kai and Kwok Yung Po at their residence, aforesaid, or to Messrs BRESKIN & WATSON, the Solicitors at the said Kwok Yin Kai and Kwok Yung Po, at their Office, 29, Queen's Road, Victoria, aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of September, 1880. And Notice is hereby also given, that at the expiration of the last mentioned day the said Kwok Yin Kai and Kwok Yung Po will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said KWOK AOEKONG, amongst the Parties entitled thereto having regard to the Claims of which the said Kwok Yin Kai and Kwok Yung Po or their Solicitors the said Messrs BRESKIN & WATSON have then had notice; and that the said Kwok Yin Kai and Kwok Yung Po will not be liable for the Assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person whose Claim the said Kwok Yin Kai and Kwok Yung Po had not had notice at the time of the distribution. Dated this 1st day of May, 1880.

BRESKIN & WATSON, 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN ACCORDANCE with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the Undersigned BANKS will be Closed on MONDAY, the 2nd August.

For the "Oriental Bank Corporation," GEO. O. SCOTT, Act. Manager.

For the "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China," H. H. NELSON, Manager.

For the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China," WILLIAM FORREST, Manager.

For the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris," E. SCHWEDLIN, Acting Agent.

For the "Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation," T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

For the "National Bank of India, Ltd.," B. HORNE BOYD, Act. Manager.

Hongkong, July 25, 1880. au2

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1880.

A THIRTEENTH RETURN OF CAPITAL & AMOUNTS at the Rate of TWO TAELS (200) per SHARE, will be made to Shareholders of Record on 2nd July, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on FRIDAY, 9th July.

Warrants will then be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their lawful representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 9th July, inclusive.

By Order, RUSSELL & Co., Liquidators.

NOTICE.

SHIP'S COMPANIES, STEVEDORE, BALANCEES AND WATER SUPPLIES.

Hongkong & Wanchai, (the same Proprietor) Keep on hand and for sale, well assorted Oilman's Stores & Coal of all kinds.

Shipping supplied at the shortest notice with all kinds of Ballast and fresh Provisions at moderate charges.

59, PRATA WEST. au3

館辦興成口街興永

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the Rate of 5% or \$4.50 per SHARE, Declared at the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Shareholders held THIS DAY, will be Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, on and after FRIDAY Next, the 30th Instant.

Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 23, 1880.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Instructed by Mr. Brereton of Messrs. Brereton & Wotton.

This case occupied the Court again to-day.

Mr. Haylar, for the Dock Company, now addressed the Court, and the Attorney General replied.

At three o'clock, after an adjournment of an hour and three quarters, their Lordships gave a decision on the points raised.

Mr. Justice Snowdon read their decision, which set forth in the beginning that this must be regarded as a case of trespass.

From the order of the Chief Justice made in this suit on 12th July inst.

The Attorney General on behalf of Mrs. Sands objected to the order on two grounds.

(1) That it was an order in peremptory terms on the plaintiff, interfering in various particulars with another suit now pending before another judge in this Court.

(2) That the order was illegal, as it ordered the investigation of the facts in the administration of the Court in a manner not permitted by the rules adopted by the Court of Equity in England, which are by Ordinance 7 of 1873, (the Trustee and Executor Relief Ordinance), sec. 13, made the law of this Colony with regard to the administration of trusts.

Their Lordships did not press to express their opinion upon this last point, because they thought it was premature to do so. With regard to the first point, the argument of the learned Attorney General remained that the form of order was improper.

Several grounds. They thought that the lengthy statement by the Chief Justice, in his judgment delivered in Court, on July 12th, showed that he intended the order to be declaratory.

The order, in fact, had the course prescribed upon that statement being followed to the necessity for the present application would never have arisen.

The learned Attorney General implied that the Solicitor for Mrs. Sands did not attend before the Registrar, because the order was objected to in toto.

The Attorney General said, begging pardon for interrupting his Lordship, that he had been careful to say nothing whatever on the matter.

The Judge said the Attorney General must have said nothing; but he did not think the Court went too far in saying he implied that the solicitor had not been concerned in this matter and for that reason.

If the learned Attorney General would allow him to read on, he would see how the matter came in.

The Chief Justice called Mr. Denry, and, as he was stepping into the box, asked him whether he appeared before the Registrar in this matter.

Mr. Denry replied that, formally, he had not.

He went on to say that what the substance of the judgment was, and what the order should be, to the solicitors on the other side. He was told afterwards by Mr. Brereton that his draft had been forwarded to the Registrar.

The Registrar also told him he had received it.

The Registrar explained that he found the two papers on his desk and from them prepared the order.

The Chief Justice: That was not in accordance with my order.

The Judge continued the reading of the decision of the Court. Their Lordships could not admit the validity of the learned Attorney General's reasoning on this point. It was the imperative duty of the plaintiff's solicitor to attend to the very explicit direction which the Chief Justice gave in his judgment.

Instead of that, they took no steps to bring to the notice of the Registrar their view of the judgment, and they did not, as they ought, ask the Court to put its own interpretation on its own order by referring it back to the Judge who made it.

The Court was of opinion that the order must be sent back to the Registrar so that it might be drawn up in accordance with the judgment of the Chief Justice. Both parties must appear before the Registrar and agree to be bound by the order.

The Registrar would prepare a draft order, of which each party should have a copy, and the dissenting party, if there be one, will bring the matter for decision before the presiding judge, to ascertain what it was intended to be.

Each party would be at liberty to appeal, as of right, from the settled order of the Court. The plaintiffs in this action had caused heavy costs, which the Court thought it only right that they should pay.

The Attorney General, remarking on the decision, said it was in effect to the Bar. The Attorney General had so strongly in this case set up the law of England on these matters that the Court would see that, when any party before them asked that law to be applied, it should be done.

The Attorney General remarked that the order which the plaintiff accepted, was prepared by the other side; should costs then be given against the party appealing?

The Chief Justice asked if the Attorney General wanted to re-argue the whole case? A decision had been given, and Mrs. Sands had mistaken her remedy and she must pay the costs.

The Attorney General explained that the question he now referred to had never been argued. He really thought he ought to be heard. They had never had reason to anticipate a decision, or a decision on that point. It came to this, that because the Registrar and the Chief Justice differed as to the proper form in which to express the effect of the Chief Justice's judgment, the plaintiff was to pay the costs.

The Chief Justice said he had never appealed from the form of the order; he had appealed against the judgment. He had expressly said over and over again that he did not care how the order was framed, he appealed against the judgment as he saw it.

The Chief Justice then looked upon the putting of this order into proper shape as the first step towards an appeal to the Privy Council.

The Attorney General said the Chief Justice might look at it in that way, but it was not, he thought, a constitutional way of looking at the question.

The Chief Justice said he was not going to have what presumed to be an order of this Court go to the Privy Council in the shape of such an absurdity as this. The order must be amended.

The Attorney General: We asked that the order be amended, and the order is to be amended, and we are told we have to pay costs.

The Chief Justice: Because you did not take the proper course.

The Attorney General: We have acted strictly in word and deed according to your Lordship's order.

The Judge said he would fix an early date for giving judgment in the case of Sands and Forbes v. the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.

The Attorney General said he did not know how his Lordship could give judgment in the other case before this order, or declaration, or whatever it was, was amended, or reconstructed. They had appealed on it before it could go to the Court in the other case. The Court in the other case had sus-

pending final judgment until it was before it. Now the order was found so manifestly and obviously bad that it had to be struck out altogether and a new one framed.

The Attorney General suggested that this case should be pushed on and heard first, before decision was given in the other.

The Chief Justice said that he thought it might be as well to let it lie over till the end of the vacation. The vacation began on the 1st August and the rule was that no case was to be tried or proceeding to be taken up during vacation time. He had worked too much previously in vacation time; he was not going to do it now.

Besides, there was the heat. Besides, there was a certain excitement given to the case by the fact that it was given some opportunity. As he remarked the other day, time was not the only thing that improved by keeping.

The Judge said he never desired any order. He was quite prepared to deal with the case now in his own hands.

The conversation on this case was temporarily stopped by the Chief Justice remarking that he was not going to have the case re-argued now; and the Court went on to the other matter.

The matter before the Court was completely dropped, however, that the drafts from the solicitors of either party had been sent to the Chief Justice by his Acting Clerk and by the Chief Justice returned (for whom, it was not clear) by Mr. Hume.

On the other summons he would have something to say.

The Chief Justice said he would, now that he saw what the case was, come down to-morrow, and read the summons. He might make the same observation in this case as he had done in the former case. Silence was golden, they knew; sometimes delay was golden. He did not see why the Court should go out of its way to hurry on people who were not pressing. This remark applied to both cases.

The Attorney General said he hoped the Chief Justice did not mean to say he was not to proceed with the Sands case.

The Chief Justice repeated the two phrases he had already used, as to the admissibility of the case, and as to the time in vacation time and as to there being no necessity for the Court putting itself out of its way for those who were not themselves pressing on their cases.

His Lordship then unconsciously left the Bench and the day's proceedings came abruptly to a close.

(Before His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir John Smale.)

PITMAN & KIRKBY AND ORS.

Mr. Haylar said there were two summonses in this case which were fixed for to-day in Chambers. One was to inquire certain portions of the answer as embarrassing. In the other they were called upon to show cause why a day should not be fixed for trial, and why it should not be heard.

The learned Attorney General said that the learned Attorney General did not attend before the Registrar, because the order was objected to in toto.

The Attorney General said, begging pardon for interrupting his Lordship, that he had been careful to say nothing whatever on the matter.

The Judge said the Attorney General must have said nothing; but he did not think the Court went too far in saying he implied that the solicitor had not been concerned in this matter and for that reason.

If the learned Attorney General would allow him to read on, he would see how the matter came in.

The Chief Justice called Mr. Denry, and, as he was stepping into the box, asked him whether he appeared before the Registrar in this matter.

Mr. Denry replied that, formally, he had not.

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The Registrar also told him he had received it.

The Registrar explained that he found the two papers on his desk and from them prepared the order.

The Chief Justice: That was not in accordance with my order.

The Judge continued the reading of the decision of the Court. Their Lordships could not admit the validity of the learned Attorney General's reasoning on this point. It was the imperative duty of the plaintiff's solicitor to attend to the very explicit direction which the Chief Justice gave in his judgment.

Instead of that, they took no steps to bring to the notice of the Registrar their view of the judgment, and they did not, as they ought, ask the Court to put its own interpretation on its own order by referring it back to the Judge who made it.

The Court was of opinion that the order must be sent back to the Registrar so that it might be drawn up in accordance with the judgment of the Chief Justice. Both parties must appear before the Registrar and agree to be bound by the order.

The Registrar would prepare a draft order, of which each party should have a copy, and the dissenting party, if there be one, will bring the matter for decision before the presiding judge, to ascertain what it was intended to be.

Each party would be at liberty to appeal, as of right, from the settled order of the Court. The plaintiffs in this action had caused heavy costs, which the Court thought it only right that they should pay.

The Attorney General, remarking on the decision, said it was in effect to the Bar. The Attorney General had so strongly in this case set up the law of England on these matters that the Court would see that, when any party before them asked that law to be applied, it should be done.

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The Judge said he would fix an early date for giving judgment in the case of Sands and Forbes v. the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.

The Attorney General said he did not know how his Lordship could give judgment in the other case before this order, or declaration, or whatever it was, was amended, or reconstructed. They had appealed on it before it could go to the Court in the other case. The Court in the other case had sus-

some noise made in the entry way the Consul turned round; this man walked in and I went after him. Brown spoke to the Consul. He said "good morning." The Consul never answered that. He only said, "What do you want. Brown then said, "I am living in the gal. I am destitute. I can't get a ship." The Consul said, "I have nothing to do with that. I don't bring you here." Brown then said, "I know that, and was saying something more when the Consul said 'get.' We walked towards the door. He said, 'Get out quicker.' Then the Consul took a spear which was standing there; he dug at Brown and struck him in the back; the man jumped. I got precious scared through seeing him with the spear and went out smart. He did not throw the spear; he held it in his hand all the time. He dabbed at him. The spear struck me. By Mr. Hume, I saw it hit him. He showed me the hole in his coat which he said was made by the spear, as soon as we got away and down stairs. The spear came from a corner of the deck where the Consul was sitting; it was standing there leaning up against the deck where he had got it for the purpose of a dagger. (Laughter.) This man ran downstairs. I followed pretty quick. All the Consul said to me was to ask me what I wanted. I said, 'Nothing, Sir.' I was scared by this time and ran down stairs and got away. This was about half-past ten or eleven o'clock.

The complainant was re-called and asked to show the rent which he said was made by the spear. The Inspector O'Connell and Brown, both examined, at the request of the Magistrate, and both said, it was a hole in the coat that had been half worn, half torn. It was not such a hole as the spear produced could possibly have made, by any means. It was about three inches long. The spear would only have made a small hole.

Colonel Mosby's only remark was a Shakespearean quotation, (Julius Caesar, scene 2):—

"Look! in this place ran Cassius' dagger through: See what a rent the curious Casius made."

The "curious steel," which lay upon the table was then submitted to each of the witnesses, and was identified by them.

This closed the case for the complainant. Colonel Mosby then said he had a statement to make; would he get on the stand?

The Magistrate said No. He would hear the defence, and then he would hear the complainant. He would then give his statement as evidence on oath.

Colonel Mosby said, there was not one word of truth in what these men had said about his having struck them, or struck one of them. The first man, as he had told the Magistrate, was here with the W. H. Connor, and had been here since. The man had given him as Consul a great deal of trouble, and he had to send him back to his ship. One day he walked out from his office and found this man lying in the street. He did not know what the man was drunk or a fit. The sent for a policeman, who took the man and carried him on board his ship. The morning the ship left, the Captain came to the Consul and told him that the man was drunk and a fit, and was believed to be drowned.

The Magistrate said he did not want to interrupt, but all the Court had to do with, all he wanted to know, was what was done yesterday morning.

Colonel Mosby said he was just getting there. He thought that this was really drowned until he walked into the Consulate yesterday, another man with him. They said they wanted to ship. As American Consul, he had nothing whatever to do with getting a ship for any man. He told them this and they did not mind what he said, but they wanted to ship. He told them that he would not ship them, and they remained in the office and went to annoy him; he was clearing a ship, and he was busy, and he told them more than once to go out, and go and get a boarding master. They refused to leave when he told them. He then said he would make them go. He then took up the instrument produced which was a Zulu assegai, given him by the Captain of an American ship the other day, as a curio; the ship was coming down the Cape to put up under his arm in this fashion (illustrating by putting the spear under his arm in a most ineffective way) and advanced towards them. He did not rush at them or either of them, nor did he have the spear in his hands. They both went out in double quick time, and he had neither of them, either with the spear or with his hand. The second witness was leading as they went off. The spear was never within a considerable distance of the first witness. He only said, "Now, get."

Complainant: I felt it in my back, though.

W. T. Brooke: I am Vice-Consul for America here. I was in the Consulate between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday. I saw those two men there. When I first saw them they were in the office; not in the passage. They had a boarding master with the Consul to go away. Then he picked up, in my opinion in a pure spirit of fun, that thing and presented it at the man; that he pointed it towards them, putting it under his arm. He had before this told them repeatedly, two or three times, to get out, to get out, and they had not done so.

The Magistrate asked the witness to give the Court facts and not his opinion on anything.

Witness proceeded: I saw the Colonel take up the thing. The Magistrate: When you say "that thing," I presume you mean the spear produced in Court.

Witness: You may call it a spear, an assegai or whatever you please; he took it up and put it under his arm in this manner (illustrating, as Col. Mosby had done).

The Magistrate: The complainant and his witness have said that the Consul made a rush at them; was that so?

Witness: No. He stood quietly towards them with that under his arm, as I hold this case, and he said, "Now, get; they went."

The Court: Did the Colonel make a lunge at them?

Witness: No.

The Court: Can you say as a matter of fact whether either of the men was struck?

Witness: Neither of the men was touched; I can say that as a matter of fact.

The Court: What was the shortest distance the spear was from the bodies of the men?

Witness: I don't think the point of the assegai was ever within two feet of either of the men at any time during the proceedings.

The Complainant, asked if he had any question to put to the Vice Consul, said he wanted to put a few questions to the Consul himself.

Asked if he had heard what the Vice Consul had said in the witness box, the Complainant said he had not.

Told that the Vice Consul, who was present at the time, had sworn that the two men never touched either man, Complainant

said—I felt it might be hard, Sir, as sure as there's a God in Heaven, I felt it might be hard. The Magistrate said the rule of law was tolerably clear in such a matter as this. It was that where a man in the position of the complainant, Brown, in this case, refused to do what he was told to do by a public officer or man when told by a proper person to do so, the person in charge is justified in using force; but it must be such force or intimidation, if intimidation is necessary, as will prevail on him to go. He did not know that there was in this case sufficient justification for the use of the weapon that had been produced. He was satisfied that in point of law Col. Mosby had been guilty of an assault. The man could have been got out of the room by calling upon the constable of the Consulate or upon a constable from outside, or he could have been got out of the office by the Consul simply putting his hands upon the man's shoulders. In point of law there was no justification for using such a weapon as this. It was said that this was done in play. I was asked to say what was and what was not play; where the one might end and the other begin. He did not know that the man would not have been justified in turning round and knocking down the Consul to prevent him using it. He was not prepared to say that the man would not have been justified in using it. He believed Mr. Brooke's statement that the defendant simply walked towards the defendant, and did not touch him; but if he used this weapon, that is took it in his hand and pointed it at the defendant, that was not play. The matter as it stood was not one of very great importance, and although the Court disagreed with the action of Col. Mosby, which was in law an assault, the Court did not see that it was a case in which a fine ought to be imposed. Summons dismissed.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Choy.)

THE SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE CAPTAIN OF A SHIP.

J. F. Peterson, master of the American ship "Leon," appeared this morning on a summons at the instance of Louis Martin, carpenter of the said ship, charged with that "he did on the 7th day of July instant, on board the said ship in Victoria Harbour in this Colony, with a certain pistol, feloniously shoot at and against the said Louis Martin with intent thereby to do him grievous bodily harm to the said Louis Martin."

When the case was called the Worshipful Magistrate, who formerly appeared for the complainant, that he had withdrawn from the case. Mr. Wotton, of Messrs. Brereton and Wotton, again appeared for the defendant, and complainant was told that as the solicitor who had formerly acted for him was now withdrawn, it would be necessary for him to conduct his case himself.

He then expressed a wish that two more witnesses he had might be examined; only one of these however was present, and he was accordingly put into the box.

Charles Anderson, on board the "Leon," was standing on the starboard side of the deck one day. I cannot exactly give the date, but it was on a Tuesday, and shortly after dinner. I heard a great row between the Captain and the carpenter. The Captain and the carpenter, which took place between them, which was in corroboration of the evidence given by Thomas at the previous hearing.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wotton:—The poop deck was about three feet above the deck. (He described the position in which the carpenter stood, which was directly pointed at the carpenter.) I am discharged now from the ship and I have been charged for two weeks. I have not been logged as I did not go down to sign. The Captain put me in goal in Yokohama. Then, when I was released, I was taken before the Magistrate or Consul. The Captain just put me in himself and came for me when he wanted me. I wished to see the Consul, but the Captain would not let me. The Captain went ashore and sent a deputation of four men, and was put in goal. He was standing a short distance from the carpenter when he was fired at. I do not know the distance in feet, but I know it by eye-sight.

H. A. Hoffman, at the request of Mr. Wotton recalled, said, on the 7th day of July, the Captain and the carpenter were on the deck. I have looked carefully for any bullet marks about the ship but could not find anything. The upper deck is painted white and any bullet hole would be easily seen.

Mr. Wotton here put in the official log of the statement of one of the witnesses that the carpenter had threatened to shoot the Captain a corpse before reaching Hongkong, and generally to prove his turbulent character, as well as the logging of the complainant's witness Anderson, who had been charged with the bench for defendant, said that the charge against the Captain was one of a very grave and serious nature indeed, but he had no doubt that his Worship would know how to deal with the evidence which had been laid before him that the case had been fully made out. The evidence was such, that, should his Worship think of sending the case for trial to the Supreme Court, no jury would give a conviction. The carpenter was a turbulent and rough character, and he was not to be trusted. He had been logged at Yokohama. He had broken his leave and come on board drunk and created a disturbance, rushing about the deck with a revolver. He was a man who would stop at nothing. He described the complainant had had an opportunity of bringing it before his Worship in the ship, but he had allowed all that time to elapse and gave as his reason that he did not fear the Captain. When before the Consul he was highly improbable and was hatched out of a petty spite. He was ready and willing to continue in the ship and did not fear the Captain. When before the Consul he said he had no complaint to make against the Captain, and when the shooting was mentioned by the Captain, before the Consul, he took no notice of the matter even then. The complainant had brought forward evidence which was contradictory in many instances, one of whom contradicted the complainant in a most serious point. One of them said he did not think the Captain meant to injure him, but only to scare him and not to hit him in injury. He was not called to the witness box. Attention had been drawn to the fact that the man had been put in iron, but Mr. Wotton did not consider that the Captain had done any great wrong by doing so, knowing the carpenter's turbulent character, and he had intended to lay the Captain, and he had been the ship arrived at his destination. He had in his hand a large hammer and in his excited state it would have been dangerous for any one to come near him. The Captain did not put the man in irons for the purpose of injuring him, but rather for the man's own safety, and he at once reported the matter to the police and brought him in front of the Harbour Master.

THE EARTHQUAKES IN MANILLA.

(From a Correspondent.)

Manila, 27th July.

Since my last we have suffered several heavy earthquakes—two as the first and others not quite so heavy—the former finished the ruin the 18th commenced. It was vain my pretending to give you an exact account of what had happened, as the authorities themselves do not know full particulars. As far as I can learn there is not one building of heavy materials that has not suffered severely. All the Churches without exception have been seriously damaged. The approximate number of buildings that threaten ruin and for the public safety are ordered to be demolished, is up to date about 100. We are constantly having slight shocks, and although no prognostications can be founded on reliable causes, it appears to be the general opinion that we are yet to have sad experiences such as the past. We pray that we may escape utter de-

molition and hope for the best, awaiting the will of Divine Providence with fear and trembling. The woe-begone, terror-stricken countenances one sees on every side tend but to augment the individual depression. To attempt to console a weaker spirit would seem to fail one, and if at the moment a slight shock of the earth is felt, to put in practice the resignation you point out to your fellow-sufferer requires stronger minds and braver spirits than the generality of us possess. We all feel terrified to a degree, so that the slightest noise causes us to run—the nervous system is excited to such a pitch.

It is dangerous to walk through the streets in the town, materials of the buildings hanging as it were by a hair, the buildings leaning over all ways you can imagine. High stone walls cracked, some bulging out and some in—balconies suspended in the mid air—window-frames just held up at one corner only—large beams of timber pointing out with an incline towards the streets, looking as if but a slight puff of wind would send them all flying. The panic that has taken possession of all without exception has called for some censure in the papers, which preach resignation, valour and presence of mind—no doubt very good, but its *exclamatio in deserto* is of no avail; they might address themselves to stone statues. As for saying that the danger is exaggerated, this is but a poor attempt at bravado, to say the best of it—if it is said for effect, the reverse might occur, and to try and delude people into a fancied security, events might result that would prove fatal to those who were persuaded to stay in their houses by the sanguine hopes of the press. The motto for one and all at present should be "Hope for the best and don't court danger." I entirely agree with the idea of people leaving the stone houses and if possible never to return and occupy them. It is a singular fact that the owners of most of the houses that are let to others live in light made buildings themselves.

Since my last the news of the breaking out of the Volcanoes Taal and Bulinao has tended to tranquillize our broken spirits; if they continue and develop in steady eruption they are our only safety-valves—as yet they only throw out large volumes of smoke.

The observations taken at the present observatory, denote almost a constant movement of the earth, although some times hardly perceptible. After the heavy shock of the 21st, the sismometric pendulum has been perfectly quiet for large intervals. The news as to the P. volcanoes is very depressing; the Lake towns have suffered very seriously, with this exception, they have suffered slightly in the remaining part of the Island of Luzon as far as telegraphic communication reaches; where this does not reach, it will be some time before we have details.

The authorities have done all that is possible in every sense. Decrees have been published prohibiting the repairing of buildings until surveyed by the proper authorities; no tiled roofs will be allowed to be rebuilt. The prices of materials will be restricted solely to a rise of 10 per cent. over the prices ruling before the 17th; labour is not to exceed the usual rates, import duties will be suppressed on all materials for rebuilding and provisions, no port dues under the late decree for the building of the new inner harbour will be imposed until further orders. The sale of Petroleum is suspended, and no lights allowed inside the houses with this oil. The loss now up to the time I am writing, including the Churches and all the State buildings, is estimated at over 15 millions of dollars. We have had very heavy rains all Sunday and yesterday, which will add considerably to the loss already suffered, as there is not one roof in the town that is not leaky.

The surveys made on many of the ruins show that in many cases the frameworks of many of the roofs were scarcely put together, and many of the walls built by simply piling one stone over the other, without mortar between them and plastered over outside.

Thousands of people are gone on board the shipping both in the river and Bay. The Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and his wife are living in a lighter on the river, so are many other families likewise. [A slight shock here; and within 50 yards of a house that was in a bad state has fallen to the ground a total ruin. I hope the local press will note this, and then not exaggerate; the people were in the lower part, but fortunately no one hurt.] The rains soften the joints of the loosened masonry and will add its mite towards the general destruction. It is rumoured that the heavy Church towers will be blown down by using dynamite; we trust that no further accidents will be caused by mismanagement of this powerful agent. I have just been to see the tower of the St. Augustin Church, and I assure you it makes one shudder to look at its huge cracks, right from apex to base, varying in width in some places about one foot and others an inch; the street beside it is very narrow, and one's blood runs cold to think of the havoc it would have made had it fallen on the houses beside it—it stands yet its whole height, though most of the other towers have come down, and the centre domes of some of the Churches also. A High mass was celebrated in the open air, attended by thousands of terrified natives and Europeans, all the regiments, and the whole of the religious corporations being present. The Archbishop officiated; it was really a most impressive ceremony; after the mass, a short but eloquent sermon was preached, the exhortations of the preacher touching some of his hearers so much as to cause a free flow of tears, and some ladies were carried off the ground in a fainting condition, so vividly painted were his descriptions of the various calamities, caused by the phenomena we all witnessed more or less unfortunately. It is heart-rending to see the panic that every shock strikes into the hearts of every one, where there is a large family of small children—the adult members all rushing out into the open air, some with one and others with two and three children picked up hur-

riedly by their mothers, any one carried away into hospital for safety—no poor wren crying and lamenting, the men unnerved and fearing every step but takes them into danger. It is a trial to one's feelings, and the bravest of us seem to lose our strength and presence of mind.

Surrounded on all sides by wreck, ruin, and desolation, to a thoughtful mind the idea of recovering the lost equilibrium, both moral and material, seems hardly to suggest itself, but on the contrary an involuntary inclination towards

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance. The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Languages and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in English, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (read responses being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as also those queries which though asking for information, contain new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It is a quarto, and contains more than 100 pages of text, and is the title of a publication, the first number of which has been sent in to the Editor of the *China Review*, and is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on *Dr. Legge's Shing King*, by the Rev. E. J. Kitchin, to which the Editor's notice is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. O. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, it carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty cents including postage to Coast ports. It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and useful footing. The proprietors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, and from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. On the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with local, shipping, and Commercial News and advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a VISITORS' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.
City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum, —Free.
Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Peddar's Wharf.
General Post Office, Hongkong Club, General Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.
Lawson's Club and Library, Shelley St. (Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.
St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.
Union Church, Elgin Street.
St. Peter's Roman Church, West Point.
St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.
Sailors' Home, West Point.
E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.
Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.
Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments be to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Hotels.

Stag Hotel, good accommodation for visitors at moderate rates, 110, Queen's Road Central.—J. Cook, Proprietor.

Stores, Books, &c.

General Outfitter, Hosier, Tailor, &c.—F. N. DRISCOLL, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H.E. the Governor.

Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & Co., Queen's Road Central.

Travelling Requisites of all kinds, Books, &c.—JANE CRAWFORD & Co., American and English Stores, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC-LEWEN, PRINCE & Co.

American Newspapers and cheap Reprints, &c., choice Tobacco and Cigars.—MOORE'S VARIETY STORE, 42, Queen's Road.

Watches, Jewellery, Charts, Binoculars, Optical Instruments, Mordan's Pencils, &c.—JOHN NOBLE, agent for Negretti & Zamboni.
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Half hour, 10 cts. Hour, 20 cts.
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Single Trip.
Four Coolies, ... \$1.00
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Four Coolies, ... \$1.50
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Single Trip.
Four Coolies, ... \$9.60
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The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.
Day Trip (Return) ... \$7.75 each Coolie.
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1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 tons, per Day, ... \$5.00

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After 8 p.m., 10 cents extra.

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Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day,35 cents.

Half Day,20

Three Hours,12

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Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 23, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid as Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents. The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritania, all the Americas, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, Venezuela, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

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West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, 10

Letters, 10

Registration, 10

Newspapers, 5

Books & Patterns, 10

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 12; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 10; via Galle, Letters, 20; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, via Aden, Letters, 20; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 5.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

† There is Registration to British W. India Islands, 10 cents.

and thence to the San Francisco route is available.

Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

* Can be sent via San Francisco.

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Between Hongkong and Ningpo, 10 cents per oz.

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